CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. ?

GESMANTOWN, February 2, 1875. My Dear Sir, - I am in due receipt of your und tavor. I fully colacide in your censure of the late netarious interference with an organization of the Legislature of Louisiana a the military forces of the United States. cannot be rebuked in too strong language. is a gross wrong to free institutions and a erime against civilization, not only in the tate of Lamstana, but in every Commonwealth of the Union and in every constitutional government of mankind. If tolerated as a prevalent, it endangers the liberty of it could not have occurred if mildle sentiment were in a healthy condi-It this monstrous atrocity had been perpetried at any period of the civil history the United States anterior to the civil war it would have kindled a flume of patriotic inmution which would have consumed its genils. The condemuntion would have been universal. A religious veneration for the safecity of legislative power induced the war and pendence in 1776, at a cost of even years of suffering and blood-hed, and after its close led our fathers to incorporate in the "Declaration of Rights" of their respective State Constitutions a provision what the mintary shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power," and to ordain that "such right shall be a general, great, and essential ormetable of liberty and tree government to

excepted out of the general powers of to vernment, and forever to remain invio-If such "Declaration of Right" is at made in the Federal Constitution, it is or the obvious reason that the Federal Constitution conferred on the Bovernment organized by it no local or territorial soveregnty save over the District of Columbia, and " in all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings," and that such right of State sovereignty is among the rights "reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," and is thereby sufficiently guarded from Federal usurpation. This vigilance in proteeing the principal bulwark of freedom was the product, and is the proof, of a popuar abhorrence of military force when not employed "in strict subordination to power." A great change in this particular, amounting to a political r-volution, is manifested by the councils and measures of the faction now in possession of Federal power, by their endorseat the insubordinate military force employed in the dispersion of the Legislaure of Louisiana, by their approving countenance of the aiders and abettors of that urrage, and, by a concomitant apithy of the partisans of that faction, to some extent, denoralizing public sentiment. The cause of uch change must be more deeply scated than in mere partison feeling among a people latherto accustomed to free institutions. such political revolution has undoubtedly effected by essential modifications of Constitution of the United States hardigh the instrumentality of Radical Republican sm. The fourteenth and couth amendments essentially change the intent and mesning of the Federal or-

oncerns of the States. Before that tension there was no such thing as a citizenq of the United States in respect to an exif the crectice franchise. That franse ex dusively appertained to the citizens table respective States, as citizens of a and not as catzens of the United The qual frations of cirizenship ened to the tranchise of suffrage were deed in each State excusively by its ver of such qualifications was contained in The machinery of Federal Governnt was set in motion in the States rectively by an exercise of the franchise of age by the citizens of each State excluex qualified by the Constitution and each State. Exclusive legislation, respect to the qualifications of citizenship aled to the elective franchise, was a prearive of natural, inherent, primary, and dependent sovereignty reserved to the es respectively, and was never delegated them to the Federal Government. Such avail prerogative was, and, in the nature a.s. ever must be, the corner-stone of a sovereign, and independent Common differ and its reservation, by a State is its of safeguard against dangerous usurpaof power by the Government of a Fedeion. In disregard of this elementary mainly, and of its universal recognition by nd Federal relations respectively, the fourwith amendment was introduced in 1866

mong other provisions framed to carry out is leading adea, Federal Intercention, it is xorosily ordained that "all persons born maturalized in the United States and subthe the irrisdiction thereof are citizens of United States, and of the States wherein ney reside. No State shall make or enforce by law which shall abridge the privileges immunities of citizens of the United Its concluding section enacts that the Congress shall have power to enforce, by propriate legislation, the provisions of this After such institution of a citizenship of the United Stues, in derogation of reserved State perogative, in 1869, in order to the climax of Federal intervention and complete the idea of predominating United States citizenship, the fifteenth amendment was introduced. It provides that "the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of -rivitude. Congress shall have power to is therefore, not strange that State fligs have disappeared from State capitols, and are longer displayed by State militia. The Hadical faction, responsible for such overbrow, were not slow in availing themselves f the opportunity and advantage thus ob-

offectively and respectively, that faction, in the furtherange of centralization and consolidation of Federal power, and to confirm or own possession of that power, have to by acts of Congress and Federal execu-We description, for a long time past systeclive States, and especially in the Commanaged the of the South, which, under the latelext of subjugation, they have reconurted. In every possible way, by virtue of those amendments, a Radical Federal Execulive and Congress have been actively emyed in interfering with State prerogative served State rights, notil, familiarized with as iniquity, and now sanction the late military outrage at New Orleans and the more recent

Under color of enforcing these amendments

herote sa critices and achievements of the late rights, and lost their reason "- and artfully fostion of constitutional law, will and the tree principles of "the lost cause" leave the right, and the free principles of "the lost cause" leave of God, ready booted last accounts.

in 1860, elec ed a minority President on a lings of liberty" to the people of the repurely sectional platform, who was commit- spective States of a resuscitated Federal be ridden." If the people of the southern ted to a policy subversive of the essential | Union. Why then should the late civil war | States will only "bide the time" firmly, inrights and interests of fifteen Common- be ever characterized as "a rebellion," wealths of the Union as well as of the funda- unless for the vile partisan pur- judice is obliterated by an awakening of the mental principles of the Federal organic pose of keeping alive by such stig- northern masses to a perception of common law. The policy was mercenary and ma sectional hatred and prejudice, ruin, and of a community of rights and intemammon-worshipping. It sought to au- which are the sole props of the fourteenth rests, the reflaited bosts of Democracy will A SECOND WEB-TER COME TO JUDGMENT. thorize a great public debt, a Fede- and fifteenth amendments and of the con- soon march to assured triumph, and, ral banking system, irredeemable paper gressional legislation prompted by them? money, a subsidizing of the States, a wasteful expenditure of Federal revenue on internal improvements of a local character, a protective tariff, making the people of the great staple-producing States "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to a compactly organized combination of manufacturers and capitalists in the northern and eastern States. That policy would unnecessarily eventuate, in an erection on the ruins of State sovereignty and independence of a costly, splendid, and imperial republic, of which the States would be provinces. The abolition of slavery was not at first a declared feature of the policy, although it was an unavoidable consequence of its success. The aggressive force of abelitionism was subsequently invoked in a coe cive prosecution of that pol-Wielding, in 1861, the vast patronage and power of the Federal Executive, Radical Republicanism refused to relieve the just anxieties and fears of the slaveholding States, by giving adequate assurances of adberence to the guarantees of the Federal

The unfortunate secession which followed for constitutional right, within the Union, and trusting to "the second sober thought" of the people of the non-slaveholding States), afforded the desired opportunity for military coe cion by the Federal Power, in order to gratify the covetous greed of Radicalism. No unbiassed mind now believes that the late civil war would ever have been provoked or prolonged if the southern States had favored a protective tariff and other selfish and centralizing projects of Radicalism. The great staple-producing States of the South formed the right wing of the Democratic party, the natural and constitutional foes of the Radical faction, and therefore must be destroyed, even if the Federal Constitution perished with them. It was not "a patriotic love for the Union" which governed the councils of the civil and political leaders of radicalism, although such love undoubtedly animated many of those brave men who "jeoparded and their lives in the field" for the defence, as they bonesily thought, of the old flag, the stars and stripes of a Federal Union. The erafty political leaders of Radicalism "rode upon the whirlwind and directed the storm" of a noble, fervent, but deluded patriotism, successfully employing the vastly superior military power and financial resources of the currences. Under the subterfuge of "a war give to the Radical organization great for the Union," the Radical faction have prac- strength and efficiency. tically subverted the Constitution of a Federal Union, and made it an instrument of military despotism rather than of "securing ity of the voters of the United States if fair the blessings of liberty." Had Radicalism been elections and true returns can be obtained sincerely faithful to the Federal Union of our and a full Democratic vote is called out. fathers, it would have endeavored to speedily | The experience of the Democratic party (esrestore the peace and harmony of that Union by an obliteration of the sad memories of a fratricidal strife, and by reviving cal supporters, the Whig party) shows that cordial good feeling between the States which | the Democratic vote is most fully elicited by had previded, and those which had succumb- an agitation of great questions of public ed, in that mutually disastrous struggle. They freedom and individual liberty. The Demowould have striven to close rather than to cratic purty is essentially a party of constikeep open the wounds of the late civil war; tutional principles; it has very little parly would not have detained that war by calling discipline, and has no alliance with wealth it "a treasonable rebelliou"; and would and corporate influence. The spoils of of-not under the iliu-ory guise of a restoration of Commonwealths to the Union have honest and toiling voters who constitute, by "reconstructed" them by stripping them of numbers and moral power, the strength of game law as it existed prior to their intru-Federal interference with the domestic dingly revolutionizing their civil polity, and selves and their posterity." When the arm by handing them over (a crushed, helpless, of an impious spoiler has been extended to and unresisting prey.) to the tender mercies | rob them of that sacred inheritance they have of recently-liberated and ignorant negroes often arisen in their might to paralyze it. It controlled and led by foreign marauders, the is therefore a mistaken policy to ignore the plundering camp-followers of ultra Radical-

> A Democrat who countenances in any way an use of the epithet "rebellion" as applied to the late civil war, and that other phrase and buried wrongs." "Let byganes be by-'National Government" as applied to the ganes" is at this juncture a Radical and Federal Government, "knows not the reason of the faith that is in him," and becomes an other Radical campaign utterance, "Let us unwitting auxiliary of Radicalism. The have peace," (when there is no peace, when Radicals have made a most telling use of the raid on political freedom has so far adthose words as vehicles of pernicious ideas, vanced that the clanking of the chains forged and as political levers. Although the right of a State to secede from the Union is not plains of New Orleans, and the war an admissible doctrine in view of the on liberty is already at our . doois,) public and private faith and the invaluable the saying is full of guile, and calinterests involved, in a preservation and per- cutated to lull the country into a false petuation of a righteous Federal Union, and security. It will be a fatal mistake to make is an inappropriate remedy for the oppres- "home rule," "hard money," and "a revesions, exactions, trands, and usurpations of one tariff" exclusively prominent issues of Radicalism, yet such secession of a sovereign state is not "rebellion." If "recision of the Federal compact" had been the phrase used and the idea employed by the southern States in lieu of " secession," their reasoning, however injudicious, would not have been illogical, and the meaning and intent of their action would have been aptly expressed. The Constitution of the United States is the organic law of a Federal Government established, started, and kept in motion by antecedently tree, independent, and sovereign Commonwealths for certain enumerated ends, It contains a very meagre and limited delegation of the sovereign prerogatives of a domestic nature, inherent in the States, as primordial, political corporations deriving

their powers immediately from the people. To guard against the perils of an implication of power not warranted by a strict construction of the Federal Constitution the sovereignties which framed it specially agreed and stipulated that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." This is manifestly a fundamental umendment (except the four sections thereof and essential article of a solemn compact be- which guarantees the validity and security tween nationalities. It is a principle of law of the public debt of the United States), and that "where one party to a contract infringes | the whole of the fifteenth amendment, and an essential part of it, for which adequate by an early repeal of all acts of Congress reparation in damages cannot be made, the enacted by virtue of or under color of such o her party may declare the contract to be expunged amendments. A simple repeal of totally rescinded, and will then be wholly such congressional enactments without such relieved from its obligation." So in the case | constitutional expurgation will not suffice, of an intringement of a compact between in- because the root of Federal usurpation will dependent sovereignties, whether such con- not be extirpated and the venom of Radical-State sovereignty has (in theory) been efetually prostrated by these amendments. a Federal Union, where the sovereignty ation of the Constitution will not disturb injured cannot obtain compensation for the the thirteenth amendment, which abolishes past and security for the future, such com- | slavery, because that is an accomplished fact | pact may be reseinded at the pleasure of a devastating public war which it is im of the wronged State. If such "reci- possible to affect, and which must be accepted sion" is not acquiesced in, unless the disa- as unalterable, even if it were at all desirable greement is reconciled by an amicable arbi- to return to a condition of slavery four mil-The coeffict which ensues has necessarily all since it will leave that question, as a purely pendent and sovereign nations. It should be waged in accordance with the laws of civil- Federal interference and of any colorable min G. Cole, superseded by change of site. ized warfare in respect to exchange of prisoners, blockade of enemies' ports, prizes taken If such a call, to summon all who are faithheally engaged in frauculeutly preventing perty of the vanquished. No captive of before the centralization of Radicalism such war is "a revel," or amenable to the affected it, to its rescue and restoration doom of "a traitor," for the obvious reason is sounded by the bugle of Democracy that it is a war between nations who are re- without any discordant note, it will spectively competent to maintain by civil go- not only rally every true Democrat bevernment social order within their respective | neath the ancient standard of freedom, (whose military lines, and are not ruled by the laws | motto is "strict construction of the Federal of a camp. A rebellion is distinguishable Constitution and reserved State sovereignty ad State legislation, and in absorbing re- from a public war by the fact that it has no as opposed to Federal centralization,") but law other than martial law. It is simply and it will also confuse and dismay the array of such eneroschments, they have grown bold solely an armed effort to wrest civil governits mercenary opponents. It will befile the ment from those who wield it.

Monmouth's rebellion against the Crown Faction by Federal bayonets of a sheriff of Segland in the reign of James the Second, cost of a million of lives and of ten thousand the State of Mississippi, at Vicksburg. So- on the one hand, and our war of independcial disorder, military violence, frauds on the ence as well as the late struggle between the quent disaster and ruin on the agriculture, ballot-box, false returns of election, United States and the Confederate States on commerce, manufacturing labor, and mechanvoters, public and the other hand, illustrate the wide difference private peculation, embezzlement, bri- between a treasonable insurrection and a pubbery, waste of public tressure, sub- lie war. Prisoners taken in Monmouth's re- shipping faction, who, if they succeed in their present measures, will soon complete Reports of disasters are coming in from Heb-Baltimore American, 23d. paper in mey, grinding taxa ion, pau- while captives of the war of American inde- their treasonable work of destroying free inperism, loss of public credit, financial embar- pendence and of the late civil war respec- stitutions and individual liberty, and will pendence and of the late civil wat respectively were regarded and treated as erect on the ruins of a once prosperous and striculture, later, and mechanical industry, prisoners of war. Jurists of a Rad-glorious Federal republic the palace of strict and annulative and a multitude of cylis too numerous to ical stripe have conceded this distinction, kingly rule or the fortiess of military despoand have generally recognized the legal in-tism. The settled principles of the Radical confidence of the fourteenth and fifteenth consistency of condemning as a traitor or rebel mendments. An intrusion into the Consti- any captive soldier or leader of the Confede- opposition to constitutional Democracy, toon of those amendments was made possi- rate ermies. It requires no spirit of prophecy gether with other dilapidated estate, they by sectional passion and projudice engent to predict that the time approaches when the bave inherited, are, and ever has been, "to predict by the late civil war—at a time when heroic secrifices and achievements of the late heroic secrification and the late heroic secrific

disastrous division of the Democratic party | be regained by a restoration of "the bless- | and spurred, shall ride the many born, by The reckless violence, disregard of State

rights, and contempt of free institutions which mark the measures of the Federal Government in respect to the southern States since the termination of the war have culminated in the late dispersion of the Legislature of Louisiana by the military forces of the United States. The practical meaning of these atrocities is an insolent attempt to inaugurate military terrorism and a system of fraud upon suffrage which will enable the Radical faction to retain their hold on power for at least another presidential term. The popular verdict of disapproval unexpectedly rendered on the 3d of November last has so amazed and enraged the Radical Administration of the Federal Government that they have resolved on exfourteenth and fifteenth amendments have not only perforated but have undermined citadel of force, constructed by tyranceived, the best interests of all parties would a long period. Possessed of the Executive, Forty-fourth Congress. Relying on the bayonets of the Federal army (for which, in this Congress probably make unusal approenormous patronage of the Federal Governmonarchy, or of an imperial autocracy. This is and must be the obvious rages at New Orleans and Vicksburg, and of Radical majority in Congress, by the Radical press, by Radical office holders, and by United States to subdue their political and the whole partisan pack. Stringent discitagouists. This is proved by subsequent oc- pline and "the cohesion of public plunder"

> The Democratic party has always repreented and does still represent a large majorpecially during the memorable contest with the Bank of the United States and its politigreat issues of constitutional liberty raised by the (revolutionary) organic and other legislation of Radicalism during the last fourteen years, and to term them. "irreparable not a Democratic watchword. Like that by Radicalism may be heard on the

clusicely making all internal improvements several indignation meetings on the subject. of a local character, of managing public edu cation within their own limits, of exclusively determining litigation between their own citizens without the interference of the Federal judiciary (in all cases not arising under the Federal Constitution, treaties, or acts of Congress) in their own courts, of exclusively designating the terms and conditions of citiz-nship, of exclusively controlling the elective tranchise, and of exclusive legislation in respect to all purely domestic affairs as fully as they possessed those essential prerogaprior to the late civil war, must be made leading issues. The fixed bayonets of military despotism can only be sovereignty by speedily expunging from the pretext for the employment of military force. schemes of those plotters of political mischief who have harried the southern States, at a millions of dollars, and have brought conseical industry of the whole Union. It will disperse an unprincipled and mammon-wor-

the same grace, ready saddled and bridled, to telligently, and patiently, until sectional preof non-interference by congressional or other legislation with private business and enterprise, or with the domestic affairs of the respective States, will make the path of the whole people plain, straight, and unobstructed to glory, bappiness, and presperity.

A triumph of the Democratic party at the next presidential election, and a speedy reinstatement of the States in their natural prerogatives (of exclusively defining the qualifications of citizenship entitled to suffrage, and of exclusively regulating the elective franchise) through and by means of expunging from the Constitution of the United states every antagonistic amendment, and from the Federal statute-book every act of Congress passed under the pretext of enforcing those amendments, are at this crisis are for very trivial causes, but nevertheless treme measures. They well know that the political necessities. The grievous conditions of many of the reconstructed States are already stated in this correspondence, two manifestly attributable to those amendments and laid in ruins the Federal Constitution of and acts of Congress. They conferred on 1787, with its amendments of 1789, 1793, and semi-barbarous freedmen, before they were 1803. They feel pretty confident that their fitted by moral or intellectual culture to exercise it, the grave and inestimable franchise nous acts of Congress, is strong enough to of suffrage. Thus suddenly and extravathat refusal (when, as it is now clearly per- hold out against an aroused Democracy for gantly endowed, recently emancipated and ignorant negroes, by virtue of supehave been promoted by fighting the battle the Senate, and the Jud clary of the Federal rior numbers, immediately took posses-Government, they apprehend no serious sion of the civil governments of many of the damage to their ill gotten power from a De- southern S ates, and, organized and led by a mocratic House of Representatives in the few exotic white demagagues firly named "carpet-baggers," have so administered public affairs as to figencially and socially ruin distrust of the next Congress, they will in those communities. They have almost oblitepriations covering a period of two years), on ence-a supreme effort for self-preservationthe guns of the Federal navy, on a disci- on the part of the impoverished and politiplined host of Federal office-holders, on the cally enslaved native white populations of those Sta'es respectively has been induced. ment, on a subsidized press, on the almost A war of races is imminent. The negroes incal ulable wealth and influence of allied bave the advantages of numbers and the banking, railroad, and other corporate mo- possession of political power. The native nopolies, on an ignorant negro vote (almost | whites have natural right and superior intela unit), controlled and led to the polls by un- ligence in their favor. The real interests of white and black who are convicted in his principled and rapacious demagogues, Radi. the two races, as dwellers on the same soil calism expects to conquer the people of the and standing in the relation to each other United States in the next presidential of employer and employed, are not antagocampaign, and thereafter to centralize nistic. Their ccantion would soon bring consolidate the powers of the out of present disorder and disaster order Federal Government in the form of a and prosperity, for toe natural resources of those States are very great. But political Radicalism, which originated all the mischief meaning and intent of the late military out. under the weak pretence of "taking care of the wards of the nation and securing to the unflinching sanction given to them by the them their emancipation from slavery," but really for the sole purpose of maintaining its usurped grasp on Federal power, has intervened to prevent "a consummation devoutly to be wished." It sends Federal bayonets to maintain negro supremacy and savagery, and threatens the extinction (as banditti") of almost the entire white population of those States by drum-head courtsmartial, military commissions, and Federal cannon, unless they meekly bow their necks to penury and oppression. If they are not soon arrested and punished, the ate military enormities at New Orleans and Vicksburg will be "the beginning of an end "-the rule of vice and despotism over virtue and liberty throughout the land. A political cancer cannot long prey on the vitals of so many Common wealths without destroy-

> for, if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it, or, one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." May God, in his infinite mercy, grant "That naught shall blot our bannered stars

From freedom's sky "! Yours, very truly. VINCENT L. BRADFORD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Civil Rights in the Capitol-Senators Who Know How it is Themselves. [Special dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21 .- The civilights bill has come home to the United States Senate in a most unexpected manner. Attached to the chamber for the use of the members is a first-class barber-shop, the artists in which are paid by the Government and provided at its expense with an exquisite stock of toilet articles. The new colored senator from Mississippi (Bruce), who is a full-blooded negro, availed himself of this tonsorial perquisite the second day after he was sworn in, and has been since then an occupant of one of the chairs for at least an hour every day. As soon as he arrives in the morning he has his hair nicely curled by his colored triends, and before he leaves in the afternoon he gets fixed up again for dinner. Some of the more fastidious senators who visited the place a few mornings ago were astounded at the unusual In addition to those important topics, sight of a negro in the senatorial barber-State rights and the restoration to the States shop, the combs and brushes with which they of the ravished sovereign prerogatives of were accustomed to be adorned deltly flying exclusively chartering and controlling with- through his kinky bair and over his swarthy in their own boundaries respectively bank- face. The result is they have since given the ing, railroad and other corporations; of ex- Senate barber-shop a wide berth, and held

> The Freedmen's Bureau Bank. The Attorney-General of the United States has given his opinion to the commissioners of the Freedmet's Bank that their resignations cannot be accepted, nor can the commissioners demand a divesture of their trust until the affairs of the bank are finally administered, or Congress, by new legislation, comes to their relief.

Supreme Court Decision. The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims in the cases of the United States against the Home and Southern Insurance Companies, of removed from the breast of prostrate State Georgia, holding that the fact that the charters were given by the State of Georgia Federal Constitution all of the fourteenth when in rebellion did not affect their legal existence.

A Warning.

The Post-Office Department has determined to enforce the rule prohibiting postmasters from selling postage-stamps outside of the territory within the delivery of their respective offices. Alleged violations of this rule have resulted in the discontinuance of the post-offices at Lake Roland and Philopolis, Biltimore county, Md.

A Comparative Statement,

prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the collections for the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June \$57,531,813.44; 1875, \$61,596,618.28.

Postal. Miss Mattie J. West is appointed postmastration, an appeal to arms to determine the lions of human beings. Neither will it ter at Gravel Hill, Buckingham county, Va., right of the controversy is the final resort. necessarily deprive the negro of suffrage, vice John E. West, resigned. The postoffice at Guest's Mills, Wise county, Va., is the features of a public war between inde- domestic and State affair, exclusively to the restored to its original site, and John T. people of the States respectively, free of all Dickenson appointed postmaster vice Benja-

> THE TORNADO IN THE SOUTH .- Augusta, Ga., March 22 .- Rev. J. Wellington, who was presiding at Elam church, near Camak, when the tornado struck it, reports the following list of casualties: Mrs. Lewis Jones, killed; Mrs. P. Robinson, Mrs. Martha Howell, and Benj. P. Atkinson, dangerously wounded; G. Turner, jawbone broken; Mrs. T. J. Pilcher, arm broken, and fifteen others slightly wounded. Fifteen houses were destroyed near Milledgeville, and some casua!ties are reported. At Sparts, Mrs. S. D. Masey and Miss Berry were killed by falling timbers. The co.oner of Columbia county

> Baily, killed at Appling. Reports of the destruction of life and property are fearful. The territory in the line of the tornado is a desolate waste. In addition to the loss of property already reported zibab, in Richmond county, where the storm raged with terrifi: fury, destroying houses and fences and tearing up trees. There is great distress in the devastated distric's, and urgent need for assistance. Contributions sent to the Mayor of Augusta will be distributed to the afflicted.

Snowed in Minnesota on Monday.

Letter from Petersburg. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, March 23, 1875. DELEGATES TO THE BAPTIST CONVENTION. The two Baptist Sunday schools in this ity have appointed delegates to the State Convention which meets in Richmond on the 30th instant. They are as follows: First Church : Bartlett Roper, Simon Seward, and A. W. Johnson.

Byrne-Street Church: Rev. I. E. Hutson. N. J. Blick, and R. J. Steel. Judging by the general interest shown among the Baptists here, not only these delegates, but many members of the church will attend the Convention.

At their meeting to-night the Young Men's Christian Association will elect delegates to the annual convention to be held in Bichmond in May.

For some days past the United States officials have been on a close watch for parties suspected of violating the revenue laws, and their vigilance has not been without reward. Several arrests have been made, and others are expected to occur shortly. Most of them come in for the full penalty of the law. As

or three parties have been sent on for trial

VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

before the District Court in Richmond: INCENDIARISM. Within a week past no less than four or five attempts have been made to burn houses in different portions of the city. Some were made in broad day, and others in the dead of night; but fortunately, by timely discovery, the buildings were all sayed. Cotton and rags saturated with kerosene were the materials used in nearly every instance by the incendiary. The latest attempt was hat upon the out-buildings on the premises

John Holmes (a negro), convicted of larceny in stealing provisions from one of the vessels at this port, was this morning sentenced by the Mayor to receive thirty-nine lashes at the public whipping-post, and to be confined in juil for sixty days. The Mayor has announced his determination to whip court of petit larceny-with exceptional cases, of course. It is believed that the infliction of this punishment has materially diminished that class of crime in this com-

of Mr. Charles Brown, on Lombard street,

.The first issue of the evening penny paper, which is to be called The Star, is expected to appear about the first of the coming week. A great many persons, white and black, are out of employment in Petersburg, and find it impossible to obtain work. As a natural consequence much suffering for want of the actual necessaries of life is reported. Mr. R. H. Batte, book-keeper at the Commercial National Bank, has resigned to accept the position of cashier of the Grangers' Bank shortly to be started in this city. Mr. J. Gray McCandish has been elected Mr. ROBIN HOOD. Batte's successor.

The New Presbyterian Church iu Ashland. ASHLAND, March 22, 1875. Editors of the Dispatch:

The new Presbyterian church at Ashland. Hanover county, Va., was dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday the 14th instant. The solemn services were conducted by the ing the body politic of the Federal Union; Rev. Dr. Read, pastor of the Grace-Street Presbyterian church of Richmond, who preached an able and impressive sermon, and also administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on the same afternoon. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity morning and night, and well filled during all the services of the day. The congregations

were deeply interested and greatly delighted. On Tuesday evening the 16th instant a On Tuesday evening the 16th instant a concert of sacred music was given in the church by the choir of the Second Baptist church of Richmond. An excursion train was sent from your city with four passenger coaches clowded to their utmost capacity, and on its arrival filled every available spot for sitting or studing room in the church. The concert was in all respects a most gratifying success; all were delighted with the church, the inusic, the excursion, and also church, the music, the excursion, and also delighted to see everybody else delighted. The concert cleared for the church about

This building was undertaken by the 1st of November, and has been pushed through to completion with much energy. The audience-room is 36x50 feet, the pulpit platform recedes 31 feet, and a vestibule of 6 feet, with a gallery over it, is cut off in the rear of the audience-room. The walls are 16 feet high, but the ceiling is in the shape of three sides of an octagon, elevated in the centre 22 feet. The cening is of pine, divided into four panels, separated by principal ratters ornamented with fluted-work. The walls are plastered in imitation of granite. The window-frames, the fluted-work, the scrolls, and the cornices of the ceiling and the gallery, and the scrolls of the pews, are painted in imitation of black wainut, but the ceiling is oiled and varnished so as to bring out the natural color and graining of the wood. The window-frames, the panelling of the gallery, the pulpit, and the pews are painted in imitation of black walnut. The windows are of ground glass. The outside of the church is plain framed work, with heavy cornices

and pilasters. The lot on which the church is erected was purchased for the church and pre-ented to it by the Sabbath school of Rev. Dr. Read's church at a cost of \$262.50. The communion-table was presented by the children of the Sabbath school of the church. The chandelier, the pulpit-lamps, the pulpitdesk, the cushion, the Bible, the hymnbook, and Confession of Faith were also gitts to the church from different friends. The church is furnished with a new Burdett organ of the value of \$235-a very superior instrument-which was also chiefly a present from friends abroad. The style of the building, it will be seen,

s plain, but neat and appropriate. Its acoustic properties have been proved to be excellent, and the remark has been made again Main streets. and again that it is a gem of a church. This' is chiefly due to the skill and good taste of Mr. John S. James, a member of the church, who superintended the whole work as a labor of love, and as his subscription towards the building. But for this generous action on his part, and the assistance of friends in Richmond and elsewhere, the little band of 30, 1874 and 1875, shows as follows: 1874, Presbyterians in Ashland would not at present have erected so handsome and appropriate a church, nor at any time at so small a

The building, without the pews, cost about \$1,500; but the whole cost of the church, iccluding the organ and a carpet, the value of the presents above-named, and the other articles of necessary furniture, and also the closing in of the lot with a suitable fence, will reach the sum of \$2,800. The church is intended to accommodate

three hundred people, but by introducing extra seats four hundred and fifty can be seated. There were about five hundred persons crowded into the house the night of the

A NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK .- The Pennsylvania Road Defeated in the New Jersey Legislature-A Victory for the Baltimore and Ohio Road-A new line between New York and Philadelphia. The point at issue was the construction of a little road between Farmingdale and Long Branch, known as the New Egypt railroad extension. By means arrived here to-day to obtain a coffin for Miss of this road the Baltimore and Ohio will have an outlet from Philadelphia to New York, independent of the Pennsylvania Central, over the New York and Long Branch road to Long Branch, thence over the New Egypt extension to Farmingdale, and thence at Appling, he reports the Methodist and Baptist churches and academy demolished. Which is in running order, to Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF THE WESTERN BUREAU OF due guards and cautious." RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.—Baltimore, March 22.-The Western Bureau of Railroad Commissioners, organized under the Saratoga compact, have issued a circular notifying managers of railroads of the dissolution of the Commission of the Western Bureau, and that it will no longer act as as organized The condition of Mr. Uri Caruth, editor body, the general managers of the leading in a longer be bound by it. The circu. Yy be noted at the Diseases Principle States

HAIT, HOAD TANDS

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD .- On and after SUNDAY, March 21, 1875, passenger trains will run as follows: FROM RICHMOND.

Arrive at Clacibuth.

Train leaving Richmond at 8:30 A. M. runs daily (Sunday excepted). stopping at all regular stations. Train leaving Richmond at 4:20 P. M. runs daily to Hinton, and between Hinton and Huntington daily (Sunday excepted), stopping at all stations.

Passenger coach runs on freight train between Staunton and Millboro' daily (except Sunday), leaving Staunton at 3:05 P. M.

For turther information, rates, &c., apply at 826 Main street, or at company's offices.

Main street, or at company's offices.

CONWAY H. HOWARD,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

THOMAS DODAMEAD, General Superintendent

THOMAS DODAMEAD, General Superintendent DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YOBK.—The old Dominion Steamship Company's steamship WYANOKK, Captain Couch, will sail FRIDAY, March 26'b, at 2 o'clock P. M. Positively no freight preceived after 1 o'clock P. bi. Through bills of lading signed, and goods ferwarded with dispatch to all points north, south, east, and west; also, to foreign ports.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. assenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare to New York, \$12; steerage, \$6; round-

Fare to New 10..., trip tickets, \$20. For freight or passage apply to G. W. ALLEN & CO., Agents. Company's Wharf, Ho ketts. OFFICE JAMES I IVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
RICHMOND, March 17th, 1875. CHANGE OF TIME.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after WEDNESDAY, Wareh 24th, the steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will leave her wharf it Rocketts for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, and dIVER LANDINGS, on MONDAYS, WEDNES-DAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 o'clock A. M

L B. TATUM, General Agent. mh 18-1w DHILADELPHIA. RICHMOND. AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE—FOR PHILADELPHIA TWICE
A WREK—Utili further notice the steamers of
this line will leave Philadelphia every WRDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and Riehmond every
MONDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock.

Freight taken at low rates for all naries of New

MONDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock.
Freight taken at low rates for all parts of New
Jersey, Peni-sylvania, and Delaware, for Providence and Bostor. Also, for Liverpool and Antwerp via Red Star and American atsamship lines,
and bills of lading signer through;

W. P. PORTER. Agent,
2425 Dock street, Richmond.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
mh 12 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

mh 12 No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

CANTON INSIDE LINE.

NEW FAST FREIGHT ROUTE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND PHILADELPHIA.

TRI-WEEKLY.

On-and after OCTOSER 1ST the splendid from steamers of this line will leave Richmond TUFS-DAYS. THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS from Powhatan Steamboat Company's pier, corner of Twenty-second and Dock streets, making close connection each trip at Canton. Md. (East Baltimore) with the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company for Philadelphia.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES:
All freight by this line covered by fire and marine insurance free of cost. No dockage charged at Richmond. Rates as low as any other line. This is the quickest line between Philadelphia and Richmond.

Evilents ordered by this line should be marked.

mond.
Freights ordered by this line should be marked
"Canton Inside Line," and sent to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baitimore depot, Philadel-Freights received daily in Philadelphia and Rich-

mond. For further information apply to
L. B. TATUM, Agent,
Offices Twenty-second and block streets
and Ninth and Main streets, or to
J. S. Willison, General Freight Agent,
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rathroad
Philadelphia. Philadelphia.

FOR BALTIMORE TRI-WEEKLY. POWHATAN STEAMBOAT LINE THROUGH FREIGHT. NO TRANSFER BETWEEN EICHMOND AND BALTIMORE.

NO DOCKAGE CHARGED. The new and first from steamers SHIRLEY and

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY. COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK.

This company will dispatch one of their splendid steamers—OLD DOMINION, WYANOKE, JAAAC BELL. RICHMOND, ALBEMARLE, and HAT-TERAS—every TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SUN-DAY at bigh water.
These ships are entirely new, and were built expressly for this route.
They have splendid saleons, staterooms, and bath-

The fare, accommodations, and attention are unsurpassed.
Goods shipped by this line are landed regularly at New York on the Company's covered pler, 37 North river.
Freights for points beyond New York forwards with dispatch, and no charge made except actus expresses transfer. Freight received antil 6 P. M. datly.

For further intornation, apply to GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agerts, ap 3 office Company's wharves. Rocketts. AMES RIVER STEAMBOAT TRI-WEEKLY LINF.

WINTER SCHEDULE. R NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, BALTIMORF PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK,

REGULAR LANDINGS ON JAMES RIVER On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874, only Comrany's fast and elegant steamer JOHN SYLVESTER, Captain J. A. Post, carrying United States Mail and Adams Express, will leave wharf, Rocketts, for above-named points MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS at 6.30 A. M. Passengers make sure convections with Pay I to Passengers make sure connections with Bay Line at Norfolk for Bultimore, Philadelphia, and Nev

MINERAL WATER.

KISSENGEN WATER AND SODA-WATER on draught and for sale at POLK MILLER & CO'S.,

corner Ninth and Main streets. WATER OF ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

READ A FEW SELECTED FROM MANY OPINIONS OF PROMINENT DR. CARTWRIGHT .- "In truth I know of no wa-

DR. CARTWRIGHT.—"In truth I know of no waters in Europe or america so rich in medical substances as that of the Rockbridge Springs."

DR. CABELL.—"It is indeed admitted that a more or less considerable proportion of cases of invetorate chronic diseases for which relief is sought by the use of that water derive no permanent benefits from it, but it is undeniable that an unusually large proportion of grave and obstinate cases, which baffe the ordinary resources of the healing art, are annually cured at your Springs."

DR. THOMAS.—"I would state that I regard it as one of the most efficient astringent and tonic mineral waters which i have ever employed."

DR. EMMET.—"I know of no mineral water so efficacious." * * " I have used both the water and orled preparation, or saits, in private practice, and in the woman Hospital, for several years, to my great sait faction."

DR. MADDEN.—"The investigation I have given the watering-places in this and other countries leads me to the conclusion that name have claims superior to the Rockoridge Alum Springs, Va."

DR. MOORMAN (author of the well-known work on the Virginia Springs).—"It is a matter of no little importance that the public should be fully apprised of the remarkable influence exerted by the Rockbridge Alum Waters, in strumons diseases especially. They have long stood as a reproach to our profession, and never but in these waters has a remedy been found that deserves the name of a specific for their cure."

REV. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., New York.

"These waters are not a nostrum. Everybody sees and knows all about them. They are not a quack medicine. The regular faculty exhibit them with due guards and cautions."

CARRINGTON & BASKERVILL,

GENERAL

Send for pampulet.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Agents.
mh 10-W&Ftap11 Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. C. PPEIFFER, merchant tailor, No. 481 Broad street, are hereby notified to pay to C. H. Waxn-Linger, atterney, the amount of their indebted-ness to said Pfeiffer, the said Pfeiffer having transferred his accounts, &c. to the undersigned, seeing for the creditors of said Pfeiffer.

C. P. SM TH, mh 22-cod3t of firm of C. R. & P. H. Smith.

RAILROAD LINES

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE HAILHOAD CO., DEFICE OF ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDEST, BICHMOND, VA., March 18, 1875. THANGE OF SCHEDULE-TO TAKE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE—TO TAKE

EFFECT BRIDAY, March 19, 1875:

TRAIN No. 1.—CHARLOTTE EXPRESS, Westward—Leaves Richmond at 5:08 A. M.; leaves
Burkeville at 8:25 A. M.; leaves Dundee at 12:55
P. M.; leaves Danville at 1 P. M.; leaves Greenshoro' at 3:37 P. M.; leaves Salisbury at 6:46 P.
M.; arrive: at Air-Line Junction at 9:30 P. M.;
arrives at Charlot e at 9:35 P. M.

TRAIN No. 2.—New Obleans and New
YOPK EXPRESS, Eastward—Leaves (harlotte at
8:55 A. M.; leaves Air-Line Junction at 9:20 A.
M.; leaves Salisbury at 11:38 A. M.; leaves Greenshoro' at 3:16 P. M.; leaves Danville at 4:48, P.
M.; leaves Dundee at 4:57 P. M.; leaves Burkeville at 9:17 P. M.; arrives at Richmond at 11:49
P. M.

TRAIN No. 3.—Through Mail, Westward—
Leaves Richmond at 1:38 P. M.; leaves Burkeville

TRAIN No. 3.—THROUGH MAIL, Westword—Leaves Richmond at 1:38 P. M.; leaves Burkeville at 4:41 P. M.; leaves Dundee at 9:25 P. M.; leaves Danville at 9:78 P M.; leaves Greensbore' at 12:40 A. M.; leaves Salisbury at 3:58 A. M.; leaves Air-Line Junction at 7:05 A. M.; arrives at Charlotte at 7:10 A. M.; TRAIN No. 4.—THROUGH MAIL, Eastward—Leaves Charlotte at 9:23 P. M.; leaves Air-Line Junction at 9:30 P. M.; leaves †alisbury at 12:12 P. M.; leaves Greensbore' at 3:35 A. M.; leaves Danvilkat 6:20 A. M.; leaves Dundee at 6:30 A. M.; leaves Burkeville at 11:35 A. M.; arrives at Richmond at 2:22 P. M.

TRAIN No. 5.—LYNCHBURG PASSENGER, Westward—Leaves Richmond at 9 A. M.; leaves Burkeville at 1:20 P. M.; arrives at Lynchburg at 4:20 P. M.

P. M.
TRAIN NO. 6.—BURKEVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Eastward—Leaves Burkeville at 4:43 A. M.; arrives at Richmond at 8:05 A. M.
All through trains connect at Richmond and Dundee with trains on the Richmond, Fiedericksburg and Potomac railroad, and Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern railroad, to and from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 connect at Richmond with the Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Rall-road trains to and from Baltimore and eastern points.

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 connect at Charlotte with trains on the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line railroad to and from Greenville, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, Pensacola, New Orleans, and all southwestern points.

ern points.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 connect at Charlotte with the Charlotte. Columbia and Atlanta railroad for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Tadahassee, and all southern points.

Train No. 4 connects at Eurkeville with the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, from Lynchburg, Chattannoga, and all southwestern points.

Tickets sold to all southern and sout western points, and paggage checked through.
Unbroken gauge from Fichmond to New Orleans.
Pullman palace-cars through from New Orleans to New York.
T. M. R. TALCOTI

H. T. Douglas, Master Transportation. STILL GREATER REDUCTION

IN PASSENGER FARES BY THE

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST

FIRST-CLASS RATES FROM RICHMOND TO
 Pittsburgh
 \$11
 75
 Indians polis
 \$16
 75

 Chicago
 15
 75
 Columbus
 14
 75

 Cincinnati
 15
 75
 St. Lonis
 20
 75

 Louisville
 17
 75
 Zanesville
 Ohlo
 14
 75

Onto railroad at Shepherd, immediately opposite Alexandria, avoiding a long and tedious omnibus transfer through Washington.
Time from kichmond to Baltimore only six hours and thirty minutes (6% hours).
For further information, time-cards, through the feet annuly at company's offer 1201 Main tickets, &c., apply at company's office, 1201 Main street, corner Twelfth street; at 826 Main street; and office of the Hichmond. Fredericksburg and Po-romac railroad, corner Fighth and Byrd streets, Richmond, Va.; and at the principal ticket-offices

throughout the Southwest.

J. L. WALDROP,
Southeastern Passenger Agent,
1201 Main a reat, Richmond, Va.
L. M. Colf., General Ticket Agent;
E. R. Dossey, Assistant General Ticket Agent;
THOMAS R. SHARP,
mb 3 Master of Transportation.

RICHMOND, FRED'G & POTOMAC R. R. CO., OFFICE GENERAL TICKET AGENT. RICHMOND, December 17, 1874. CCHEDULE OF TRAINS.

2:35 P. M., DAY MAIL leaves Byrd-Stree! station dally, CONNEUTING WITH THE STEAMER KEYPORT at Quantico, with trains of the Baltimore and Ohio rallroad at their wharf opposite Alexandria—due in Balti-more at 9:20 P. M.; and at Washing-ton with the Baltimore and Potoma-crallroad for Baltimore and the North

and West.

11:10 P. M., N1GHT MAIL leaves Byrd-Street station (Sundays excepted), connecting at Washington with the Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio

6:05 P. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for station (Sandays excepted).
5:05 A. M., N1GHT MAIL arrives at Byrd-Stree station (Mondays excepted).
1:30 P. M., DAY MAIL arrives at Byre-Street sta-8:37 A. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN arrive

at Broad-Street station (Sundays excepted). By this route a new and elegant SLEEPING CAR has been added to night trains both ways between Richmond and Baltimore for the special comfort of Richmond passengers. CHARGE FOR BERTHS, \$1. Passengers taking this car are not disturbed on reaching Richmond; they can remain in the car to as late an hour as they please.

TRI-WEEKLY FREIGHT LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave and arrive at BroadStreet statio, on MONDAYS, WEDN'S DAYS, and
FRIDAYS. At Quantico all-rail connection for
for ights to and from all points North and West.
Through bills of lading and rates given to all
principal points North and West.

Breader of General Superintendent.

By order of General Superintendent. J. B. GENTRY. General Freight and Ticket Agent. RICHMOND YORK RIVER AND CHESAPEARE RAILBOAD CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. BICHMOND, January 25, 1875.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing MONDAY, January 25, 1875, passenger and freight trains on this road will run is follows: PASSENGER TRAINS FOR WEST POINT WIL

PASSENGER TRAINS FOR WEST POINT will leave Ricomond daily (Sundays excepted at 3 P. M., and will arrive from West Point daily (Sondays excepted) at 10:30 A. M.

The spiendid steamer LOUISE, Captain A. C. NICKLE, will run in connection with this road, leaving West Point MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FriDAYS on the arrival of the 3P. M. train from Richmond, and arriving at Baltissore early sext morning, and leaving Baitimore TUESDAYS, THURSIDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M., arrive at west Point next morning in time to connect with the train due at Richmond at 10:30 A. M.

Fare to Washington......Fare to Philadelphia..... Fare to Finagerphia. 10 50
THROUGH FRAIGHT TRAIN will leave Richmond WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SUNDAYS, at 4 A. M., connecting at West Point with steamer, landing freight in Baltimore early next

morning.

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAIN, with passenger car attached, leaves Richmond for West Foint and way stations MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., and leaves West Point for Richmond 12 o'clock noon of same days.

EDWARD F. FOLGER, Superintendent, W. N. BRAGG, Master Traesportation. is 26 RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILBOAD COMPANY. S

Ommercial of Anolat 14, 1849 trains
on this road will run as follows:
LEAVE RICHMOND SOUTH.
5:20 A. M., THROUGH MAIL, daily (except Sunday), connecting for all points South and West. Sleeping-car attached.
7:45 A. M., FREIGHT TRAIN daily (except Sunday), with concept steady of the Prince of the Control of 7:45 A. M., FREIGHT THAIN daily (except Sun-day), with coach attached, for Peters-burg and stations on the Southside road, Lynchburg, and the West.

1:45 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily, connecting for all points South and West. Pas-

for all points South and west. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk.

5:00 P. M., FREIGHT daily (except Sunday), with coach attached. HIR OF STATEMENT OF THE STATE O

5:00 P. M., FdEIGHT daily (except Sunday),

8:00 P. M., FdEIGHT daily (except Sunday),
coach attached.
8:00 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily (except Sunday), connecting with Richmona,
Fredericksburg and Potomac ratiroad
for all points East and West. Pullman
Sleeper attached, running through to
Baltimore. Also making close connection with the Chesap-take and Chile
raliroad for the Virginia Springs and
points North and West.
The MAIL TRAINS will not stop between Richmond and Petersburg except at Chester.

mond and Petersburg except at Coester.

Trains on the Clover Hill relirond will leave Clover Hill pits *t 6:30 A. M.; and returning, will leave Chester at 2:40 P. M. daily except fundays, ALL TRAINS leaving Petersburg will start from mattox depot.
A. SHAW, Superintendent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION MERCHANPS, SHOCKOE SLIP, RICHMOND, VA. late of W. T. CARRINGTON, | H. RASKERVILL

Learning of the country to the same to the